

The members of the Jewish race have, up to the present period of history, presented the most remarkable of all the vitalities, and those of them who are united to the other races by ties of blood, though not by any profession or religious indication, are hardly less privileged. In England and Wales we compute the number of professed Jews does not exceed 50,000, some say not over 40,000; but in addition to these, if physiological readings be true, and I feel sure they are, there is an enormous Christianized Jewish population which, under exceedingly broad and Protestant principles, accept the Christian faith with a tendency to Puritanic simplicity and all but Judaic method, and in which the names, the beliefs, the traditions of the Jewish people, as rendered in their sacred writings, find their repetitions. But I notice now, in regard to vitality, the most truly typical of the Semitic type, namely, who profess and call themselves Jews—and it is they, I specially repeat, who show an exceptional tenacity of life under circumstances which at first sight would seem to cause the utmost resistance to life. I have investigated this matter with the greatest care, and, not to trouble you by repeating in detail what I have already published. I may state in brief terms that during all ages of life, under all conditions of life to which it has been subjected, under persecutions the most painful, under suppression of liberty the most determinate, under residences in confined quarters of towns that were practically prisons, under isolation the most pitiful, under contempts the most cruel, the Jewish family has maintained a life and health which is at once a model to the other races, and a mystery among which it has been destined. I should rather have said permitted, to exist. The Jews are not free from proclivities to disease of a serious constitutional kind. They are comparatively free from consumption; they are very free from these zymotic diseases or pestilences, small-pox, measles, scarlet-fever, and such like, which carry off so largely the children of other races; they are very free, that is to say, they have been very free, from the diseases which spring from poverty; and they are very free from the diseases which spring from idleness, ostentation, and luxury. The prevalent hereditary disease from which they suffer is cancer, and from this experience they are more disposed to that malady than either Saxon or Celt, but it is not sufficiently widespread to effect the general results of the tenacious life pertaining to them. For the benefits they have received in the way of life and health the Jewish family has been indebted to wise sanitary laws and regulations bequeathed to them from of old, to thrift and provision for the morrow, to peacefulness of heart, to domestic virtue, and most of all to sobriety. It is hard to tell whether, when set free from every political and religious oppression, left to make their own course in open competition with other people, they would be able to retain the wealth of their past, wealth of wisdom, wealth of simple homeliness, wealth of riches, wealth of vitality, they will retain and bank the same treasures or take out and squander all. At the present time it is as if the finger of prophecy was pointing to the last-named fate.—*Dr. Richardson, in Frazer's Magazine.*

share in bringing the state of nervous irritation and utter hopelessness. A husband who will not understand an interesting anecdote concerning the young man who is visiting the young lady on the opposite side of the street, and whose sister has a friend connected by marriage with the family that formerly boarded in West Thirty-sixth street, need only remark in an absent sort of way, "What?" "Ah, yes!" "Who did you say?" to reduce his wife to the verge of perfectly flying. In fact, the kind and stupid husband produces

—Three employees of a large Philadelphia wall-paper house had for eight years been in the habit of stealing \$300 worth of stock weekly. Their speculations, therefore, amounted in all to about \$124,800. The fact that the employees could have concealed their embezzlement for so many years will be lost sight of in wonder at the rate of profits made by a concern that experienced no inconvenience from the loss of \$15,600 per annum.—*Chicago Herald.*

Jim Russell, a son of Maj. Russell, famous during the Florida war, now makes his serious living in South Florida as a guide to visiting sportsmen. For a bonus of \$2 Jim will dive into the current of the muddy St. John and bring up an alligator. He actually brings them out of their holes. Strange as this may seem it is the safest way to approach an alligator. They dig holes in the river-banks just below the surface of the water, and crawl into them. Jim dives down, crawls in rapidly, and catches the sunken by the tail, then, startled, immediately backs out. Jim holds on, keeping his legs stiff till clear of the bank, when he darts away, and the "gator, rising to the surface for an instant to see what is the matter, is slain by waiting gunners in the boat. This has become common sport on the Upper St. John River.—*Jacksville Fla. Times.*

"Yes, mamma, I think so," said Johnny, holding out his plate for pancakes. "I just want a good rest."

"Oh no, my dear," she said, "you cannot eat pancakes when you are sick. You must make your breakfast of oatmeal or dry toast."

Johnny looked blank. He liked pancakes and maple sirup very much, and

round it, and an inscribed open book
poured to the bark. From a hole peeks
a squirrel, and on a branch sits a dove
looking down on two eggs in a nest.
The lot has posts representing stumps
of small trees.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—The poet Whittier is to spend the
winter in Boston.

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